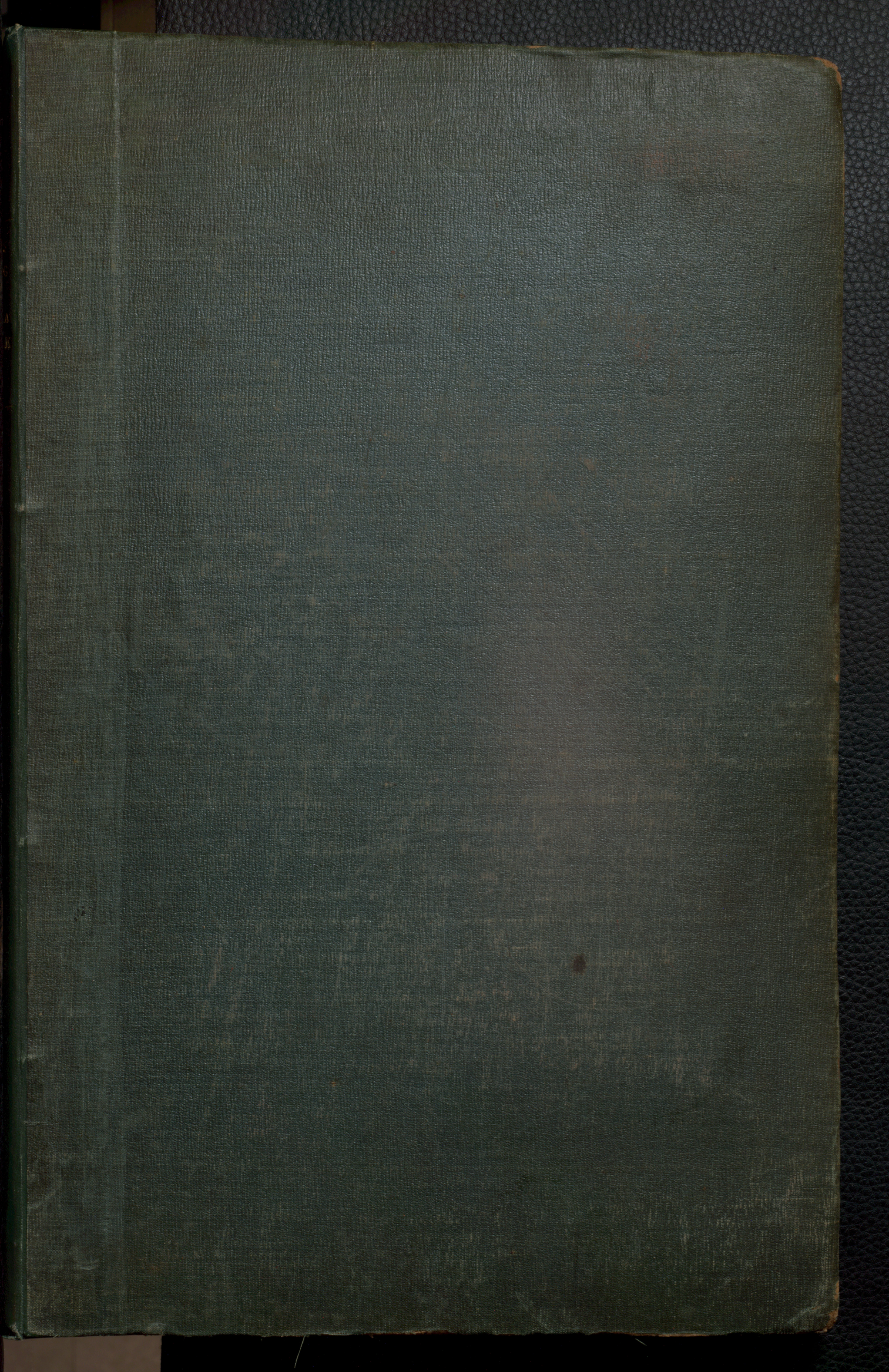




~~LL. 2. 10.~~
NB. 6.

CHOLERA.

7528. In English, on paper : written in 1831-3 :
15½ × 10 in., 157 leaves.

Letters to the Privy Council and the Home Office relating to the Cholera outbreak, 1831-1832, and to the formation of local Boards of Health. Most of the 49 letters are minuted for reply.

A résumé of the contents has been inserted (foll. 3-4). Many of the leaves are blank.

A MS. list, in German, of precautions and remedies, extracted from a work of a Russian physician, Paul von Kildjusewski (probably his 'Kurzgefasste Beschreibung der Cholera', Berlin, 1831), and addressed to Dr. George Cox of Nottingham, is accompanied by a pr. leaflet, 1832, signed by Cox, and containing a translation with the author's name shrewdly simplified to 'Dr. Pohl' (foll. 40-1).

7528

FROM
THE LIBRARY
OF
SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART.
OXFORD

3

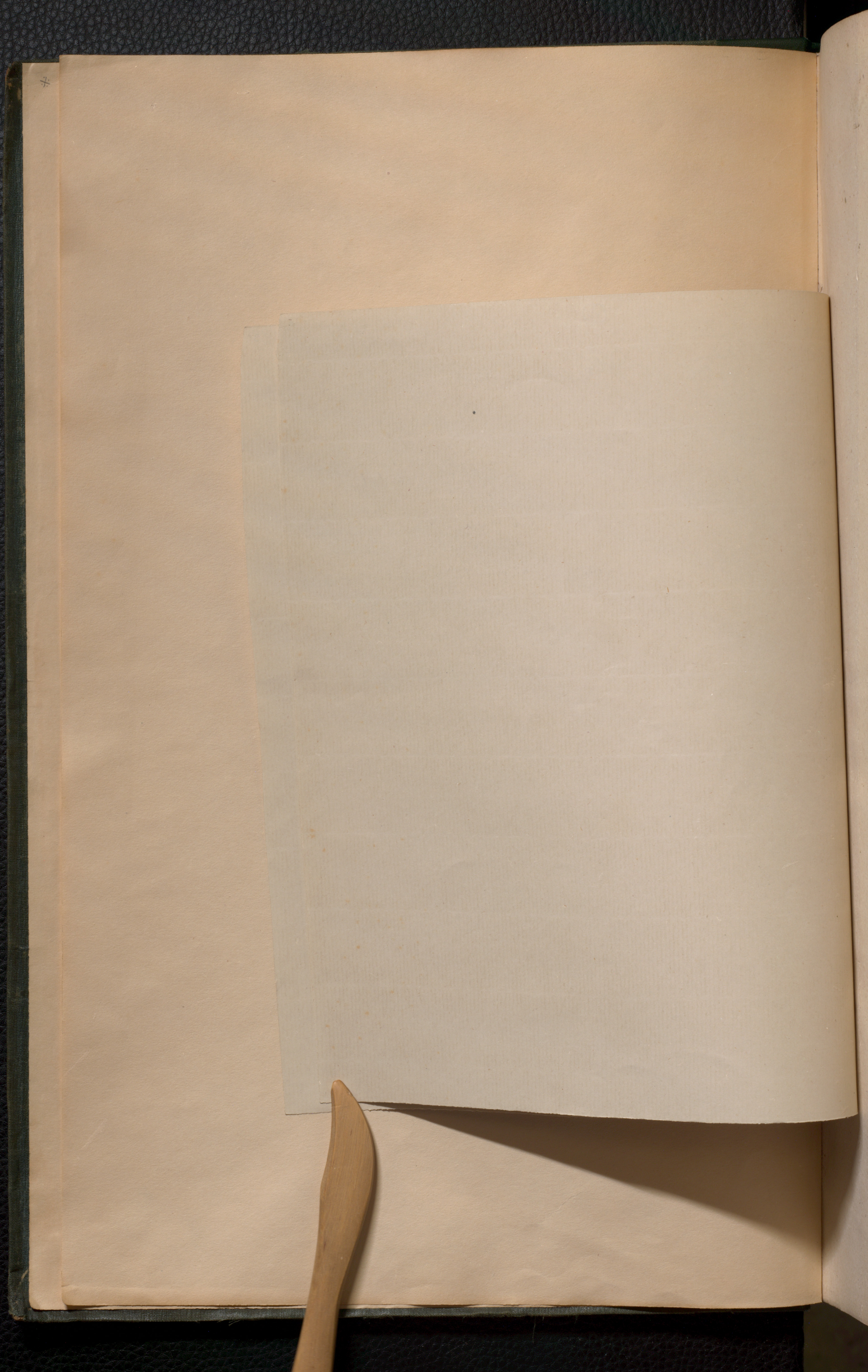
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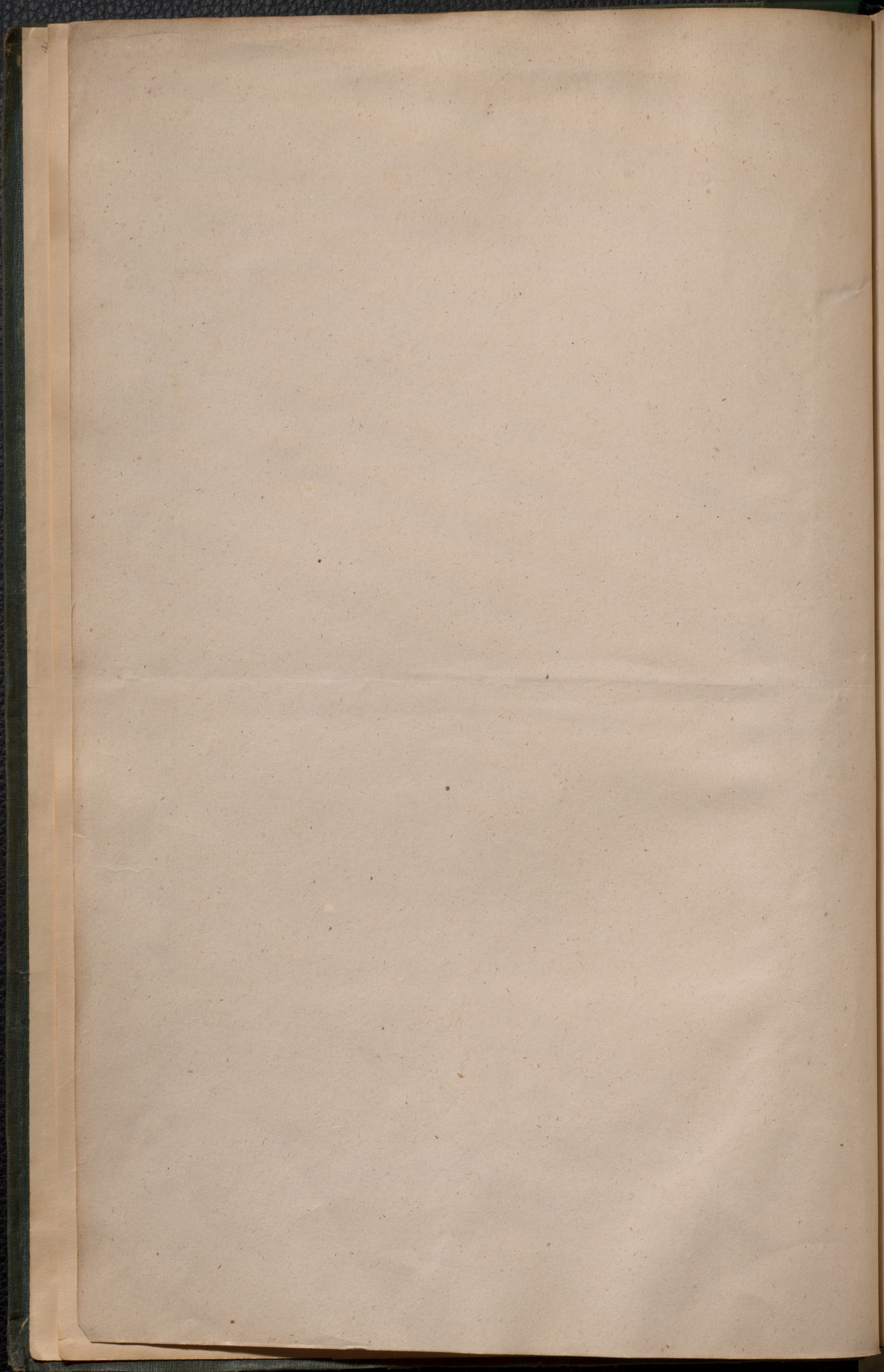
From	to	
Bahay	Stewart Pres. R. B. & Health	1631 — boarding pass
B.	S.	1632 — giving desc. of fat dead of Cholera
B.	—	1632 — memorandum of another case
Bottom Glasgow	Sir Henry	? — — memorandum for publication by B. of Health # about Cholera
Highly Office		24th Nov — about Circular to be sent to Rev. Donne
Ailie	Mr. Dix Mallon	3rd Nov '32 — sends minutes of meeting about Cholera
DS, Bang	? R. Fred Bay	26 Jan '33 — accepts letter
? Bang	Centre B. of Health	1832 — offers sepa plan of interment, if needed, between Stepney Ch. & Mile End Rd.
Boase	Chap. Council	14 Jan '33 — to ask of im. about cert. & issue
S. Falmouth B. of Health		
Bang	Servant.	16th Dec '31 — asking to have enclosed desc. of his treat of Chol. sent to a doctor in Drogheda
John Feddick Phys. in to force from Bourne	Sir James McFadden R. & Army Med Board	9 Dec '31 — describes treat. of cases in Dorset Isles, in June — Aug '25.
Geo Cox Nottingham	Madame Scott Member Council B. of Health	25 Feb '32 — ^{extract from Pad. v. Kilday, published} sending translate of Germ article + describes cases in Moscow.
Murkham	B. of Health	Jan '32 — enclosing prospectus of lectures on Cholera
Dr Drake	Sect B. of Health	Oct '32 — ^{number of} giving list of ^{reco. substitutes} B. of H. at Hadleigh Suffolk saying also that they had a case there

(2)

4

<u>from</u>	<u>To</u>	
G. D'Arcy Sundridge Swan Lake	Melton Sc B of H	Jan 11th - about calling a meeting.
G. D'Arcy Lambeth Rectory	Central B of Health	Jan 30th (and 32) - asking of B of H. meet expenses incurred inflicting and 1 or more houses for Chol-fate in Lambeth.
G. D'Arcy	Central B of Health	Feb 27th '32 - on behalf of Lamb. B of H. ask if Par. Council has powers to do away with certain nuisances in Lambeth such as open sewers & drains.
G. D'Arcy	Central B of H	May 20th '32 - asking for further £100 for use of Lamb B of Health for expenses incurred of Cholera.





868

Limerick 12th Decr 1831.

Sir

The Medical Members of the Limerick Board of Health having agreed as to the propriety of consulting the central Board in London on the subject of Medical Attendance on Board Vessels laying in these Roads with foul bills of health, they leave to submit the following Question for consideration.

If a visit be paid by a private practitioner to an infected Vessel does he become liable to detention in a Lazaretto, and if so, does he become entitled to remuneration for loss of time? - I have the honor

To E. Stewart Esq.
Chairman,

to be Sir
Your Most Obedt Servant
Saml Barry M.D.
Pres^t Limerick Board of Health

27/5-86

—
N
—

M

~~John Smith~~

~~John D. Lincoln~~

~~for volume 1~~

~~Brachybrachycephalus~~~~of the~~

Wm. L. Brown

accompanying - y they
on second the

The Acting Secretary

Revised & corrected

The best of friends

also the Rye and St. Lawrence

any & your friend by your order

when I read Darwin under Darwin

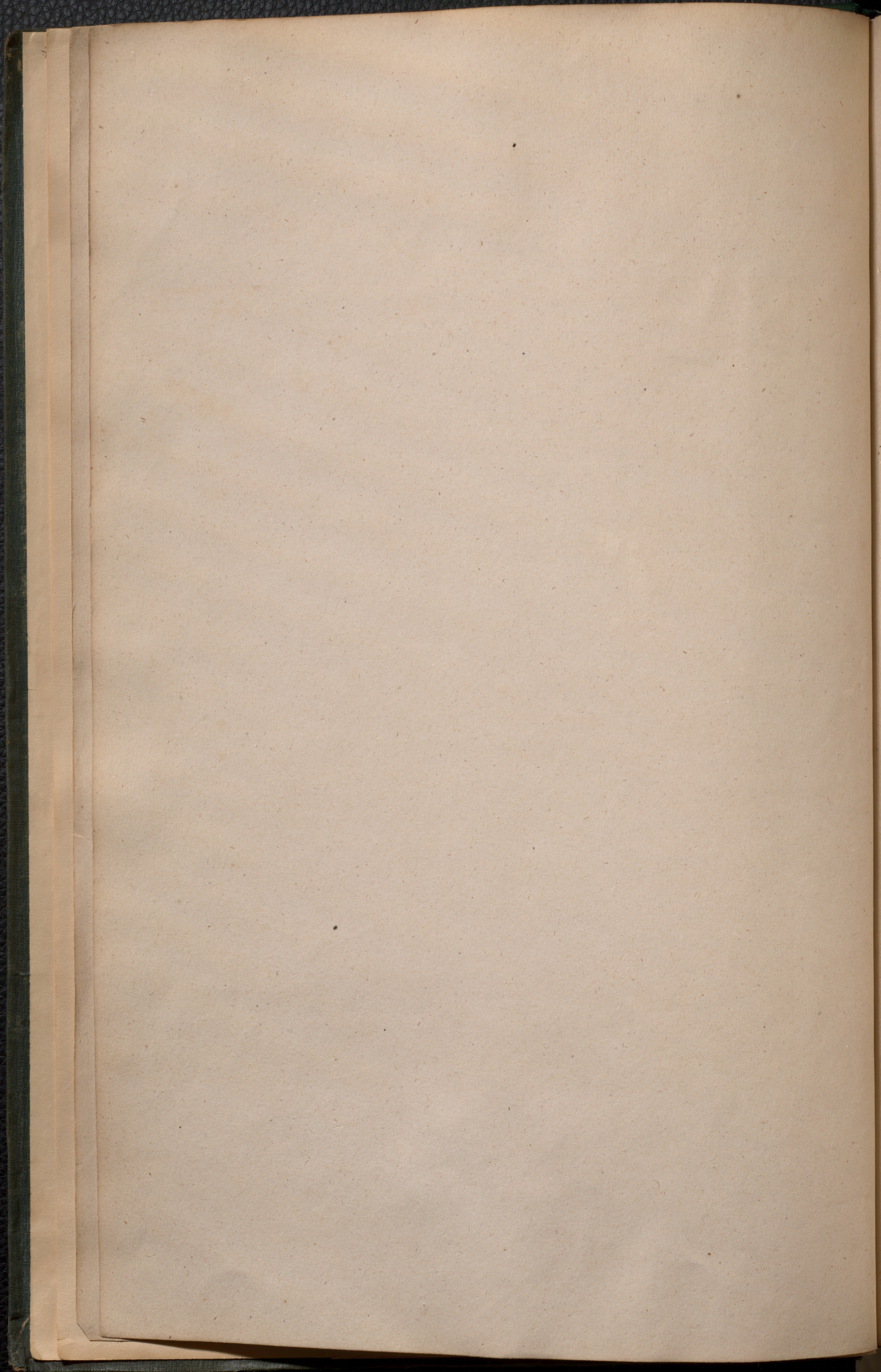
White Pachtmen (then called)

13 Dec 1892

Letter from the Chairman
of the 13th of March 1831
information on the
subject of Medical
attendance on Board
Vessels lying in the
Roads with four bills
of March.

13 Dec 1831
Respected Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. in relation to the
subject of Medical
attendance on Board
Vessels lying in the
Roads with four bills
of March.

There is a great deal of
information on the
subject of medical
attendance on the
Islands to be seen in the



9
Lancaster 5th August 1832.

Sir In compliance with a resolution this day
entered into by a Committee consisting of the
Vicar, Magistrate, & the principal inhabitants
of this town I beg leave to transmit a
case ^{of disease,} without name or comment which
you will be pleased to lay before the Central
Board of health for their deliberation. —
I have further to state that the residence
of the deceased has been thoroughly fumigated
the wearing apparel & bedding have been
burnt, and measures have been taken
to have the body interred this afternoon.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most Obedt^t
Jas Barry M.D.

To E. Stewart Esq^r

6 Aug.

Acknowledge the receipt
& acquaint Dr. Barry that in the opinion
of the Medical Members of the Board
the Case in question appears from the
description transmitted, to have been
one of Cholera -

WP

Letter Aug^o

4233

Lowestoft

Dr Barry

5 August

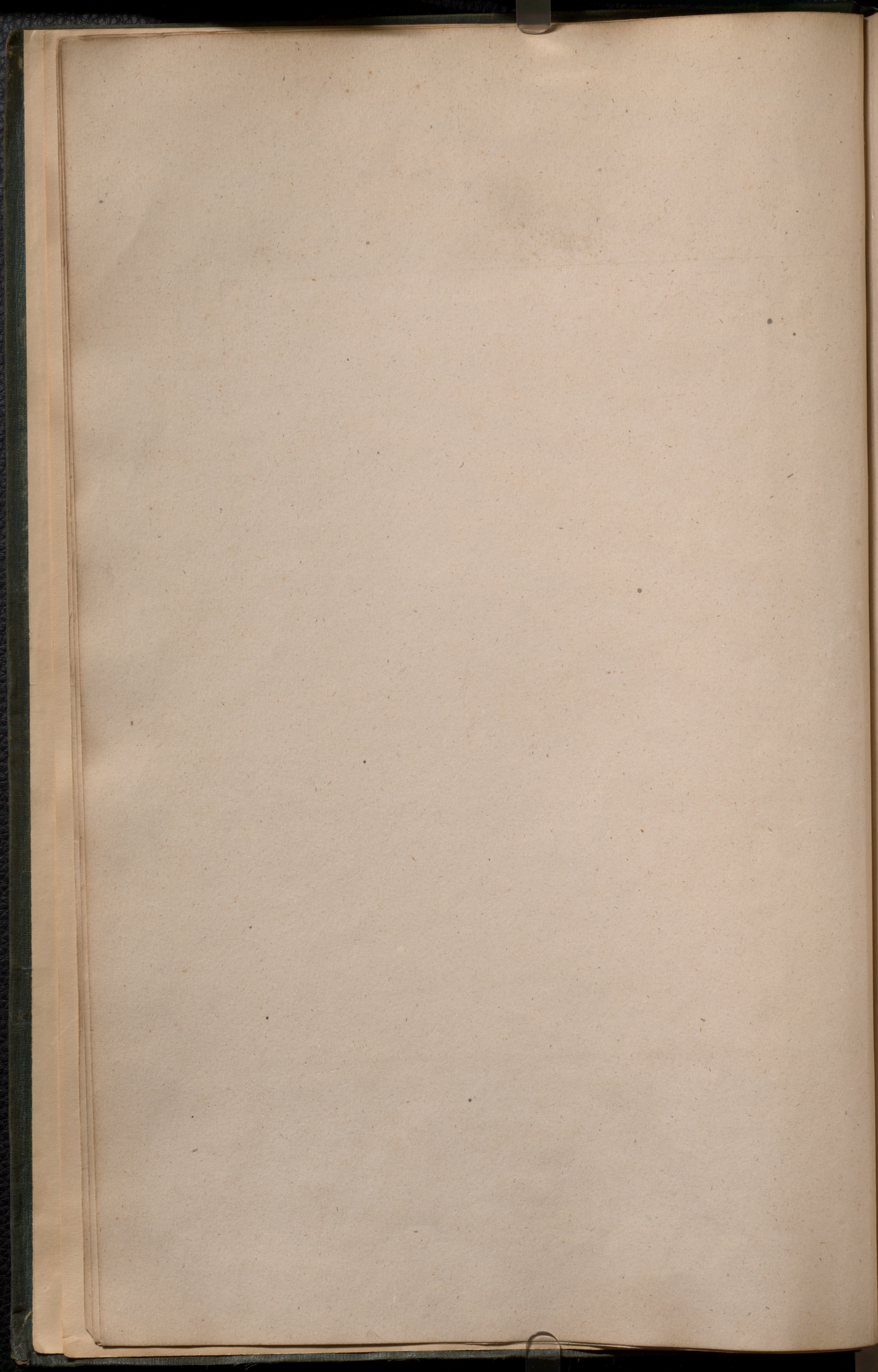
1832

Transmitting details of
Case of Cholera

La
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to J. Stewart Esq. re

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Lowestoft 5th August 1832.

Mrs Simons 43 Arrived here by the Steam Packet from Gravesend on the morning of the 4th inst. She suffered severely from Sea sickness during the voyage and was much exposed through the previous night on deck to a North East wind. She said that her health for the last four months had been in an impaired state.

On her coming ashore she complained of acute pain in the Epigastrium, and about 10 o'clock A.M. she was seized with violent nausea and purging of watery matter. She subsequently went to the Market to lay in provisions and there ate some fruit. On her return to her lodging she was immediately attacked with excessive vomiting and purging. The ejecta were coloured with the Raspberries which she had previously eaten, dejections watery & colourless. - About 3 P.M. she sent for Mr Smith who attended immediately and found her in the stage of collapse.

complaining of spasms of the lower extre-
-ties extending as far as the hips; countenance
ghastly, eyes suffused & dull and appar-
-ently sunk in their orbits, body temperate,
extremities cold, hands and feet of a dusky
blueish and shiveled as if they had been im-
-mersed in warm water for a considerable time.
voice feeble, tongue moist, white and cold,
breathing oppressed, extreme restlessness, and
continued agitation. She called for drink,
but her thirst was not very urgent in the
commencement of the disease.

Mr. Smith having seen her in the above des-
-cribed stage of the disorder prescribed the
immediate application of bottles of hot water
to her body & arms, and at her own request
immersed her feet in warm water to allay the
spasms of her limbs which were very distress-
-ing. Sent for the spirit vapour bath, he then
administered some brandy & warm gruel which
her stomach rejected, the same was again
repeated with more success as it allayed the
irritability of her stomach and produced
reaction in a slight degree, he then having
left her to procure some medicines, was

recalled in less than five minutes and ¹³
found her ^{again} in a state of collapse induced
by her insisting on having her feet put into
the warm bath, and whilst in the sitting posture
she fell prostrate in a state of syncope, recourse
was then had to give ^{her} water which she had previ-
ously expressed a desire, and Mr. Smith had lost
no time in applying to me for my assistance.
On my arrival at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P.M. we perceived
that she had rallied and was tolerably tran-
-quil. Spasms soon returned, attended with
great restlessness and thirst, a hken countenance
& eyes, voice feeble breath cold, tongue cool and
clammy, hands deadly cold, no pulse at the wrist.
she raised herself into the erect posture and
immediately sank into a state resembling
approaching dissolution, gin and water was
again administered a cataplasm of Mustard was
applied to the Epigastrium and the Spirit Vapor
bath kept continually employed which had the
effect of producing an increase of temperature
and a relief from Spasms, a vein was opened
with the view to promote a more free circulation
and with some difficulty two ozs of black
coagulated blood was obtained. — She

remained for some time in a comparative state
of tranquillity with some appearance of
reaction having taken place, we then agreed
to administer (with the concurrence of Mr Baxter
Colonel 2i Opia for which she retained.
chilled Port wine with spice was given at
intervals in conjunction with Ammonia and
Sulphuric Ether. No urine has been voided
since the invasion of the disorder. Nor has
there been any disposition to vomit since
or evacuate her bowels since 5 o'clock P.M.
At 12 o'clock no reaction.
at 2 o'clock this morning she expired.

Saml Barry M.D.

We have examined the above statement
I beg to certify that it contains a
correct report of this melancholy case

Edw. D. Baxter Surgeon
C. W. Smith

Genuine case of
Spasmodic Cholera

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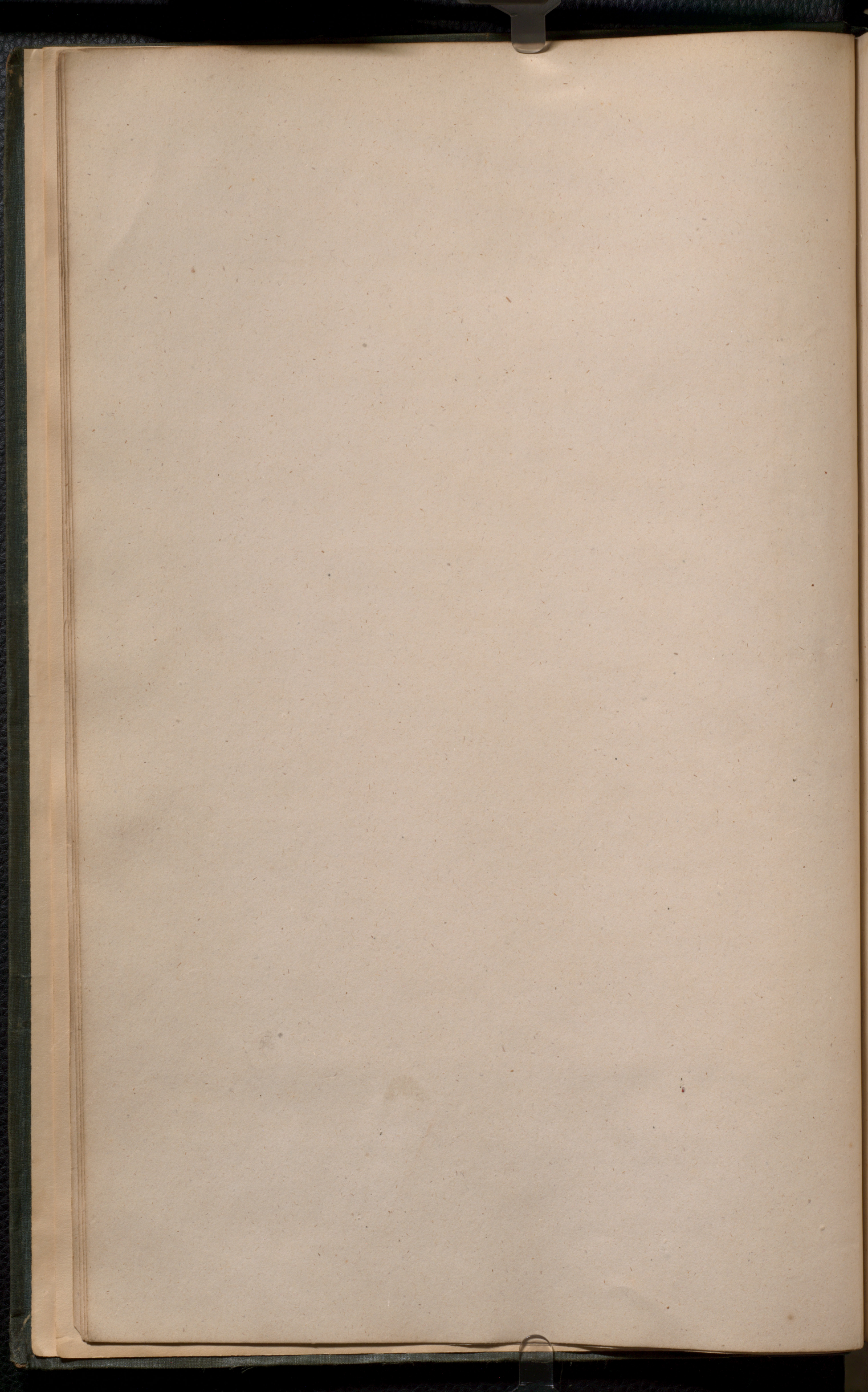
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by



284
My dear Sir Henry,

College of Glasgow 18 Nov^r

Having at present but a very small portion of time
which I can call my own, I shall make but a very
brief demand on yours. We are all here in a state
of great inquietude respecting the Cholera and with
good reason for the nearness of the place & the
facility of intercourse which is induced daily. The
alarm I presume has affected the Medical School too,
for certain it is that my Class as yet does not equal
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of last year & the benches are almost deserted.
In the case of a severe approach of danger, I shall
send away my two sons (my only companions,) &
abide the result as long as others remain at their
posts. May I suggest to you, as I find the chief
Magistrate here is supplied by Government, that is, by
your board with the most recent documents, such as
Dr Russell's & Barry's &c, whether it would not be
proper to transmit them to the Professors of Medicine
in all the British universities, for it seems strange that
the Lord Provost of Glasgow should know more of the
public danger in the fluctuations of opinion than I do. &
if you should be of this opinion I doubt not you will give
the necessary directions. I have travelled among the
bandits of Albania & slept in the Pontine marsh but
never went to bed with such painful apprehensions as
now. You keep up one another's courage, here we have
no distractions, a perfect climate, & the impetus of
melancholy on every thing.

Yours, My dear Sir Henry,

Yours with the greatest regards

Charles Bradburn.

22 Nov. 1831

A copy of the Circular dated
14th Inst. together with one of the Pamphlets
recently published to be transmitted to
the Writer, acquainting him at the same
time that such Pamphlets are published
by ~~Minister~~ Hatchard of Piccadilly &
^{sold} and in most of the Towns in the United Kingdom

Min. 22^d.

Thos^d L B

2^d Nov 1831

Cholera

Letter from

Dr C. Badham

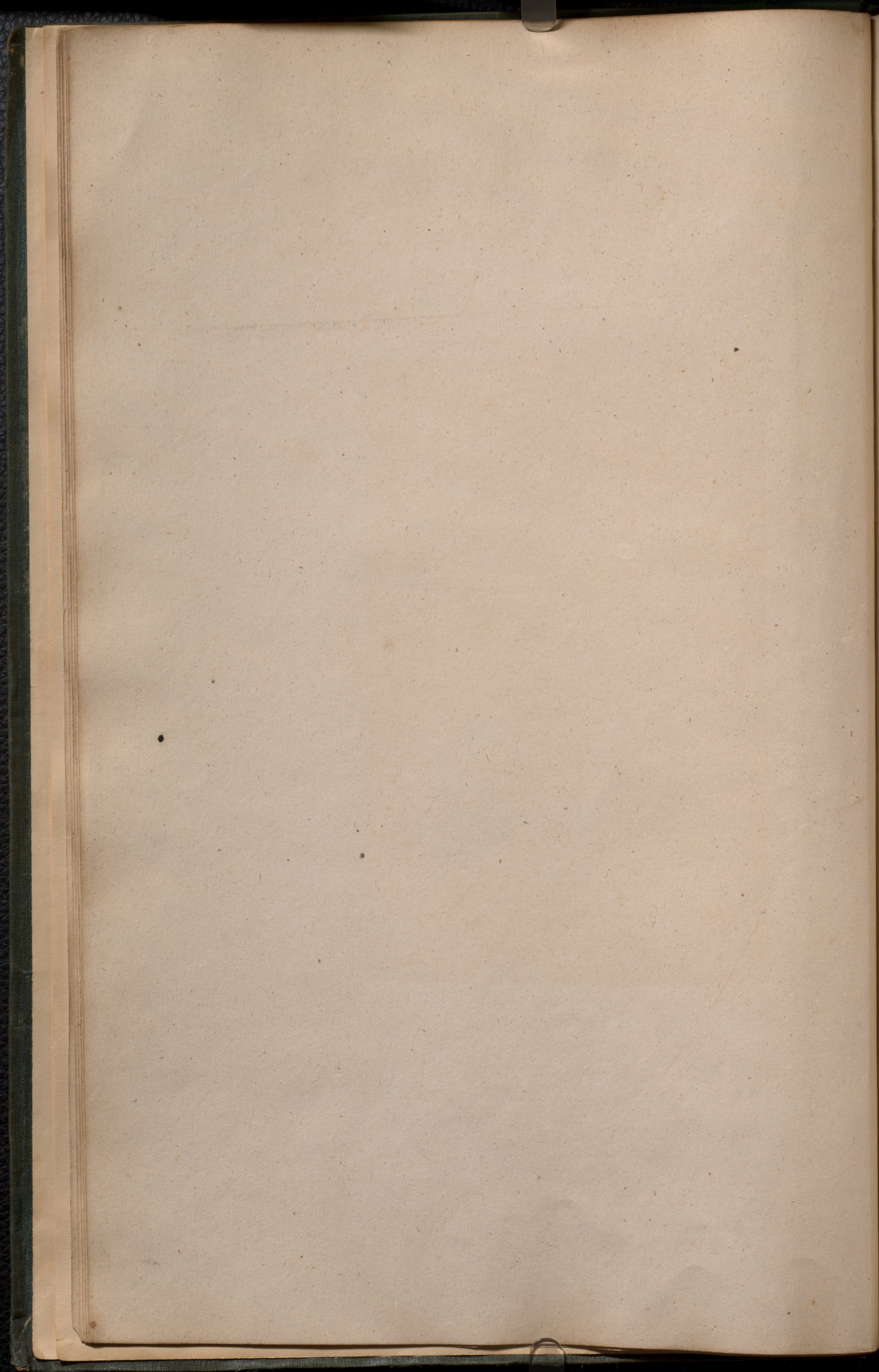
Gloucester

For publication of

the Board of Health

Thos^d

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Jan



A. Office
Nov. 24

My dear Sir
I have received the
beloved letter from Shetland;
perhaps you would have the
kindness to give orders for
the transmitting of some of
the King's Council Instructions
to the Lord B. Donne
Shetland.
He will take care that

They be distributed in the
pamphlet adjoining to the
book

Yours very truly
L. H. L.

3 Dec. 1834

Transmit Copies of
the Circular of the 14th Ult. to
the Rev. B. Donney

Mm: 3 d

Subscribed 3 Dec. 1834

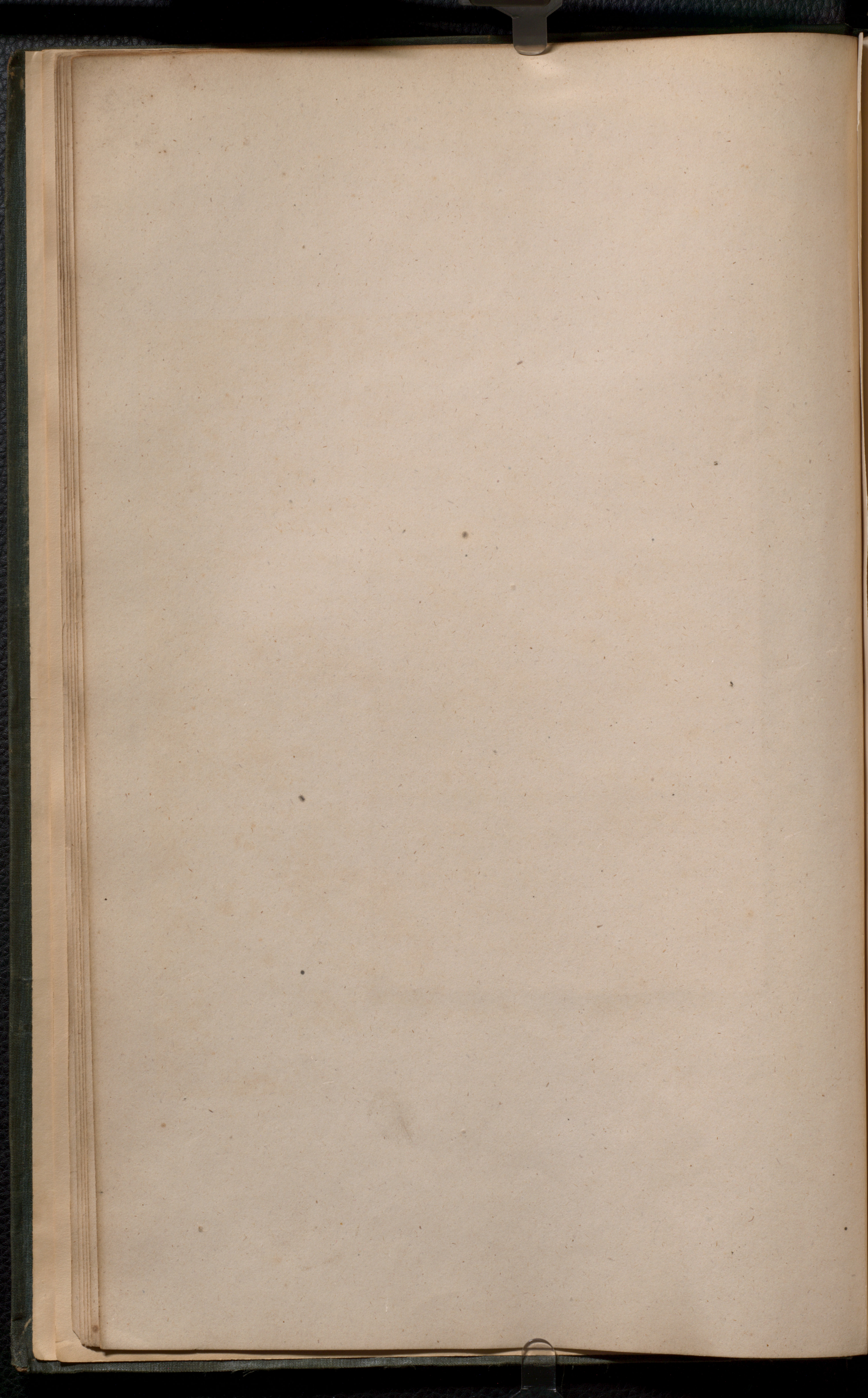
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Let this done



(3) 19
Lismachy Castle 3^d March 20
1832

My Lord

In compliance with
the Resolutions of a General Meeting
of this County held to day, of which
I had the honor to be Chairman,
I beg to send to your Lordships an
Extract from the Minutes of that
Meeting on the subject of the act lately
passed for the prevention of Cholera
I have the honor to be

My Lord
Your Lordships
Most Obedient Servant
The Right Hon^{ble} Wm. Airrie
The Viscount Melbourne Lieutenant
of Forfarshire
L L L

12 March

Acquaints Lord Airlie
that the Lord Advocate for Scotland
is about to bring in a Clause
for amending the Act in question
Sd

12 March 1838

2070 9 March 1838

Forfar
Ld Airlie

Resolutions of B.H.

2070 3 March 1892

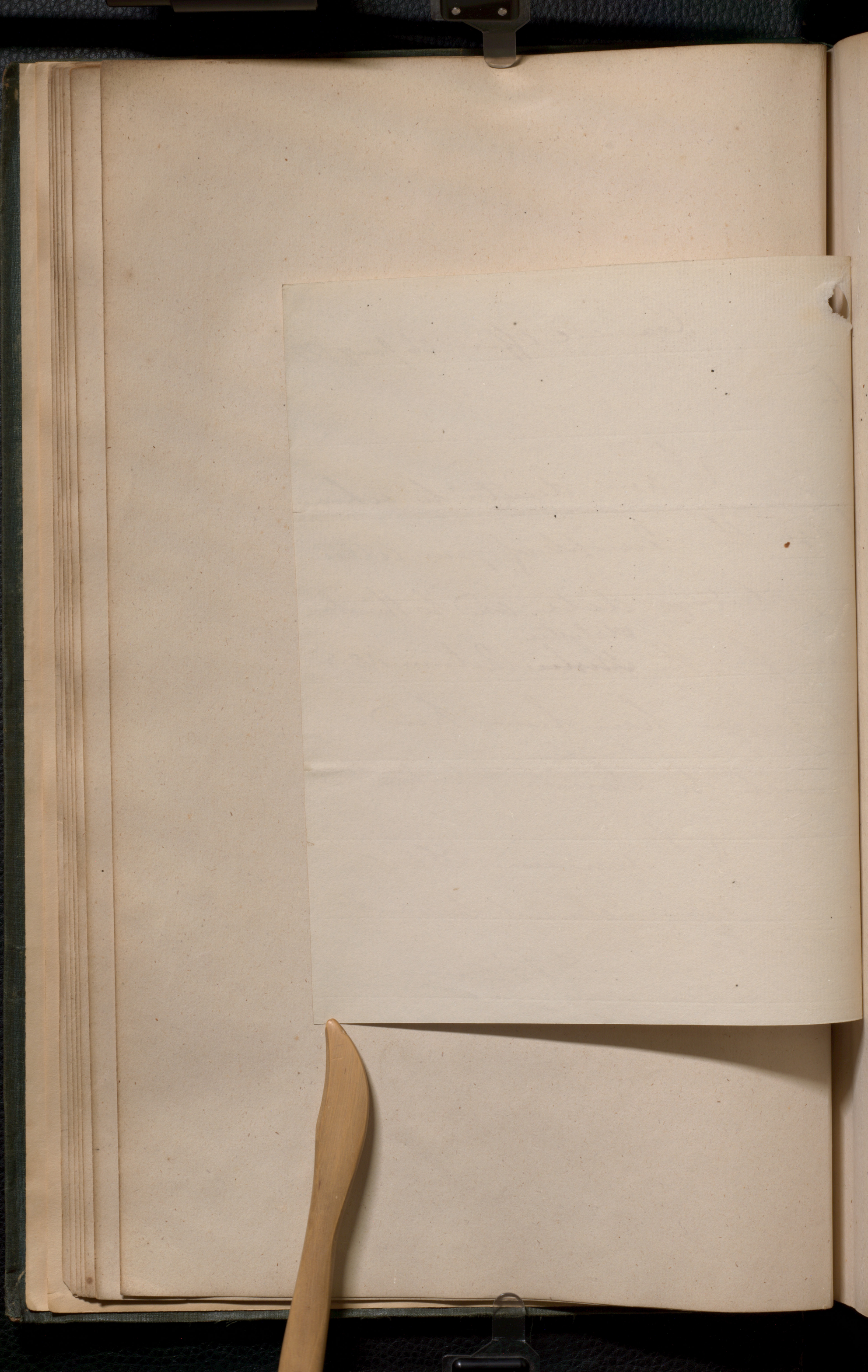
Dear Mr. Brown
I beg to inform you

23
Council Office 26 Jan'y / 33

Sir

I am directed to acknow-
-ledge the Receipt of your letter
of yesterday's date, and to thank
you for the ^{statistic} ~~Statistical~~ Return No 5
which you have been kind
enough to ^{forward} ~~send~~ to the Council Board

I remain Sir
your Obedient Servant
J. W. Beech Esq.
per me J. Barne



30 Regent Street
 Feb^y 15th 1832

Gentlemen

Should the mortality from
 cholera unhappily increase at the east end
 of the Metropolis so as to render a separate
 place of interment necessary I have a field
of six acres lying between Stepney Church
and the Mile End Road which might
 be useful for that purpose.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen
 Your obedient servant
Wm. Bennett

Offer of Premises

To the Central Board of Health

16 Feb.

The Superintendent of the
District to confer with Mr. Beaumont
as to the terms upon which the ground
in question could be ^{to acquire the same} obtained - & to report
as to the eligibility ^{thereof} of the same for the
purpose suggested.

Pl

D. Anderson is requested to take an early
opportunity of inspecting the ground in question
& reporting thereupon agreeably to the above
Order -

W Maclean

15 March 1892

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D. Allen
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The Central
Board of Health
Council Office
Whitehall

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Falmouth Nov: 14. 1833

Sir, I am directed by the Falmouth Board of Health to forward the enclosed statement to the Council Office, and to request the favour of a communication informing the Board whether it is the opinion of the Right Honble Members of H. M. ^{Council} Privy that the Magistrates can be called upon to interfere in the removal of the nuisance, referred to in the statement.

I have the honor

to be Sir

Your obed^t Servant,

W^m: M: Boate - M.D

Secy. Falm^o Board of Health.

To the Clerk
of the Council }

[Faint, illegible handwriting on a piece of paper pasted onto the right page of an open book. The text appears to be a list or series of entries, possibly names or dates, but is too faded to transcribe accurately.]



844

Lancaster 11th Decr 1831. -

31

Sir
I have the honor to request you
will be pleased to send the enclosed to
Dr Fisher of Drogheda who is most anxious
to be acquainted with the result of my
experience in the treatment of cholera -
Much alarm exist in Ireland on this
all engrossing subject and as a Board of
Health is now formed in the above named
town of Drogheda I trust you will excuse
the liberty I take in making you the
medium of communication to that body
This town is perfectly healthy.

I have the honor to be Sir
Yours most obed^t Serv^t
E. Stewart Esq^r -
James Barry M.D.
Pres^t of the Lancaster Board of Health

13 Dec 1831

One of the enclosed to be forwarded
to Dr. Fisher as requested -

To

and 14 December WP

12

to

7

On the record

J. Stewart Esq
Chairman of the Central Board
of Health
Council Chamber
White Hall
London

11th Dec 1891
Letter from Dr. Samuel
Archer Esq
on the subject of
the Central Board

Wm. V.

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Wm. V. 1851
Born from 1851
1851

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1825

95 Rue Palais Gallien a Bordeaux. Dec. 9th 1831

My Dear Sir James

I am sure you will receive the following communications on Cholera morbus with ^{interest} ~~interest~~ although so much has been already written and said on the occasion, that you naturally expect to find in them little that is either novel or useful. It is not my intention to enter on the troubled question of its contagious or non-contagious nature. Of its origin or mode of action I shall confine myself to its treatment alone, such as I adopted with success and which I do not find recommended as I think it deserves to be, in the many publications which have appeared since Cholera has become such an object of awful interest to Europe indeed to the whole world.

My Experience of the disease was acquired in the Indian Isles where severe cases not infrequently occur. 38 Cases were admitted into the Military Hospital of Cephalonia of which I had the Medical Charge during the months of June July & August ¹⁸²⁵. Some were very severe one proved fatal but its subject was a young man of dissipated habits and of broken down constitution who had been admitted into Hospital laboring under Delirium tremens to which Asiatic Cholera succeeded. The symptoms I divide into two stages particularly as I conceive each requires different modes of treatment. The first commences with vomiting and frequent discharges of a dirty colored watery fluid with spasms & pains which as the disease proceeds become more frequent and agonizing when sometimes the vomiting ceases and generally the purging the skin lips tongue become cold the pulse is scarcely felt, the Patient in the interval between the spasms lies like a dying man with his eyes half closed and all the powers of life prostrated and apparently not to be recalled. This is the first awful stage for which I know no remedy save Opium but Opium given in frequent and large doses merging all fear of the Medicine in the danger of the Disease

Discontinue, and administering it until the spasms & pains diminish. when the second but still
dangerous stage sets in with some reaction of the system the pulse acquires some life and heat
returns to the body. the most formidable symptom of this stage and which if not conquered
with ultimately be attended with mortal issue is a ~~prostrating~~ incessant vomiting
with a torpor of the bowels and a tendency to retroverted action in the ^{upper part of} ~~the~~ intestinal
Canal. and to this condition we have now to oppose in which Opium is rather injurious
than useful. and which I found was most effectually combated by causing the
rapid action of lower portion of intestinal Canal and substituting if possible
purging in the place of excessive and dangerous vomiting. That this can be
effected in many instances my own experience enables me to assert. but it is very
difficult and requires the incessant employment of Purgatives, they must be
administered not in double or triple usual doses but continually ^{in small} forms a
kind until an Evacuation takes place, and it will be a bilious one, when
I always consider the danger of the disease to be past. To illustrate this
quantity of Medicines necessary to produce the effect I shall give an extract
which I took from the Medical Register before I left Calcutta. In a severe
case of Cholera Opium given often and in large doses removed the first stage
after which obstinate vomiting commenced. I began my purgative plan thus
R. Pulv Calomel $\text{gr}^{\circ} \text{viij}$ Pulv Jalap. $\text{gr}^{\circ} \text{xv}$. Repeated. Calomel Scam $\text{gr}^{\circ} \text{viij}$
 $\text{gr}^{\circ} \text{ss}$ Repeated. Repeated. Repeated. Pulv Scam. $\text{gr}^{\circ} \text{xii}$. Repeated
Repeated. Repeated. Oil purg. ij . Repeated. Pulv Rcin ss . two purgative injections
This quantity of Medicine produced some hours afterwards an bilious evacuation
Purgative injections and cathartics were continued till copious stool took place
when the vomiting subsided and the Patient became Convalescent.
It is contended that there is a diminished secretion of bile in this disease. but that
as it may then ^{be} always an immense quantity evacuated by stool when the
the purgative medicines acted. I generally prepared Pills as I did not find them
expelled from the stomach nearly so often as the frequent vomiting would have led
me to expect. I had no opportunity of trying Oil of Croton

In latter cases I used fluid purgatives in conjunction with pills and powders and I
 thought with an earlier success. It appeared to me the vomiting was more distressing and
 incessant when the stomach was empty than ~~then~~ when it had some fluid to act on
 Castor Oil I considered a valuable medicine and prescribed the Sulf. Magnesia in
 frequent doses after the pills & powders. I soon learned however to prefer to any of
 the neutral salts ^{the} ~~that~~ ^{the} ~~obnoxious~~ one formed by Carb. Soda and Tart. Olen. I found it
 besides its efficacy in promoting the great object in view an evacuation from the bowels, very
 grateful to the patient. In no instance did the quantity of Colomet or of Purgative
 either affect the mouth or produce dysphagia. Spasms with dysenteries occur after the
 bowels are open but a dose of Opium will soon relieve them. In my treatment
 of the first stage I omitted to state that the other means recommended such as
 the warm bath, frictions, Brandy &c. were employed. This last & any other depressible
 stimulus exercises I believe very little effect when the system is in such a state.
 Perhaps the practice might be improved. I had no other preparation of Opium than
 the Tincture and Extract. Perhaps Purgatives might be earlier used in conjunction
 with Morphine and thus the severity of the second stage much diminished.

Such my dear Sir has been my practice. Still I cannot
promise that similar treatment will always meet like success. In the Indian and
in European Cholera I can easily conceive Cases where the severity of the first stage may
be such as to extinguish life too rapidly for any known treatment to avail.
The important situation you hold enables you to be the best judge whether the
above observations possess any value or not, if the former to you I am happy to consign
them

Human

Dear Sir James

Yours Very Sincerely

John Frederick Clarke M.D.

Physician to the Forces

28 Decr

28 Dec: 1861
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to expect. I had

Dr. J. W. M. M. M. M.

Dr. J. W. M. M. M. M.

Dr. J. W. M. M. M. M.



Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the matter of the treatment of the children of the mission.

2012

37

To the member of the central
Board of Health. London
Gent.

A few days ago I order'd a pamphlet which I had just translated from the german on the cholera, to be forwarded to you, which I hope has been received.

My object in translating the pamphlet in question was to render those who have not witnessed the disease familiar with its symptoms. With this ^{view} I gave a translation of the symptoms, treatment and post mortem examinations of 9 cases of cholera ~~which~~ ^{& which} occurred at Moscow last year.

Conceiving that we ought on no account to be ignorant of the results of the experience of the continental practitioners, I have endeavour'd to obtain from them every information in my power. I beg to enclose the following translation

together with the original, which I have
just received from Germany. My object
in doing so is particularly to call your
attention to the fact which it mentions
viz that an indulgence in the request of
the patient to be allowed to sleep is
invariably fatal. He says *Wünscht
man dem Kranken Schlaf, ist dieses nicht
wie in andern Krankheitsanforderungen,
sondern fast jedesmal verwerflich.*

Oft wünschen die Kranken nur Ruhe,
der Erfüllung dieser Bitte muss aber
die Aufmerksamkeit des Arztes, und ohne
Rücksicht zu nehmen, dass jede unzeitige
Ruhe für die Kranken sehr nachtheilig ist,
zu Tode.

altho' this fact, probably is well known to
you, still there is a possibility that it is
not sufficiently attended to, a fact of this

38
importance ~~therefore~~ should be made known
to ~~the~~ all, and even altho' it be familiar
to many, a repetition of it can at least
have no bad effect, altho' its fruit to
convey novelty, to them.

I am

Yours most Obedt

George Cox M.D.

Nottingham

28th Feb^r. 1832.

1 March

Acknowledge the receipt &
thant Dr. Cox for his communications

WB

[Letter 1st March /32

1832

Mr Maclean
Secretary of Board of Health
Council Office
Whitehall
London.

Enclosure
Chas. J. Leonard
200 Fleet St
London

200 Fleet St
London
20th July 1832

25th July
1832



36
104

Handwritten notes on the left margin, partially obscured by a piece of paper.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

HAVING this moment received from a medical friend on the Continent some remarks on the cholera morbus, by Dr. Pohl, physician to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which, on account of their simplicity, cannot fail to be understood and appreciated by all classes of society, I consider it my duty, notwithstanding so much has been said on the subject, to make them known to my fellow-townsmen of Nottingham. And this I do because the rank which Dr. Pohl holds in his profession, and the prevalence of the cholera in the Russian capital, are suffi-

But these should not all be used together, lest too great a stimulus be given to the skin.

7. Every sort of labour which may debilitate the body, as well as too much sleep, may render the body susceptible of that influence which is the cause of the cholera.

8. Avoid every thing which may cause the perspiration and other necessary evacuations to be suppressed suddenly; also those things which may promote perspiration and other evacuations in an immoderate degree, for both have been observed to contribute to the cholera in several indi-

Beobacht. eines Goldfisches in der Phalara von dem kaiserl. k. Hofphysikus Doctor
Johann Anton von Kildjusczyewski in Danzig
am 11. April 1841

Indimittel gegen die Cholerā

[illegible][illegible]

3) Kinder, p. 1000, also immer für andere Kinder, nicht für die eigenen Kinder.

[illegible][illegible]

A close-up, vertical view of the fore-edge of a book. The image shows the thickness of the pages, which are light-colored and show signs of wear and discoloration. A dark, textured binding material, likely leather or faux leather, is visible along the right edge of the pages.

Extract eines Zeitstücks über die Cholera von dem berühmten Ruffischen Doctor
Johann Paul von Kildjuszewski in Danzig

Spedimittel gegen die Cholera

Spelzmittel gegen die Cholera

Tabak in Cholera Kranzspit an einem Orte in großem Abstande von irgend einer Grube aufzu-
bewahren ist, muß man Urnagelstüpfen Kauben in der Tabakmiste anbringen, denn wenn gleich in dieser
nicht der Feuchtheitsgrad zu einfach Tabak liegt, so wird doch Verlust der Kräfte für die Kranzspit anfangen
und andernfalls im schlimmsten die ganze Kranzspit Kraft das Giftes. — Aufspitzen für das:

[illegible]

II Man könnte sich kaum und sollte gewarnt sein vor Muthwillen in Havel- oder
Lüpfen. - Ein Teil der Fische, der sich in einem sehr grossen Fische befindet; man
kann also sehr viele Körner, Pfefferkörner, Zwiebelsamen, auch Fische und Hühner, weil
diese Körner, sind eine Krankheit und auf Krankheit oder eine sehr große Fische bringen und
den regelmäßigen Lauf der Welt finden. -

Htt. Man kann sich nicht fünf Morgen auf fünf Acker auf den Thauflur, und auf dem
Feld; man mag sie pflanzen, aber nicht die Bäume. Es ist sehr schön im Feld, in einem
Acker, so viel, in einem. Die Luft ist, so viel.

IV. Man sieht sich vor unermesslichen Haufen von Thieren, und wenn sie auch von guten Beschaffenheit sind. Am zahlreichsten ist das Grosse niess fette Schaf von jüngere oder wenigstens nicht sehr alten Linnen, Linnen und barbaute Schaffzägen. — Unvergleichliche Züchter zu

IV. Man bindet gepulverten Quall oder ein Besenstamm mit rothem oder weissen Leinwand, oder
alten Farnzweig oder Spinnweben in dergl. garnirt, auf die Spitze der Gläser den Brandwein

Champagner hat auch im glühend heißen, im tiefsten und tiefsten Winter nicht in grobsten Maffen zu schmelzen. Gut bewahrt bleibt er auch im Sommer, wenn man ihn in einem kühlen Keller aufbewahrt. Er ist ein sehr gesundes Getränk, das man in jeder Menge trinken kann.

II. Abends im halben Lichte trank man 2 Laffen Thee mit Traufminze, Pfefferminze, Kamillen
 Salbei, Pfefferkuchen, Hygieine oder Lindenblüthe. Morgens thet man Caffee mit oder ohne
 ein Weizenbrot mit eau de cologne, oder mit gewöhnlichem Weintrauben, auf neuen Pfeffer
 oder gewöhnlichen Pfeffer abzugeben (der Thee abends Oland ist bei diesen Erkrankungen nicht nöthig)
 Auch ist es nöthig, das ganze Stücken, besonders die Haut, mit Alkohol oder
 kochendem, oder gewöhnlichem Wasser abzuwaschen zu haben. — Diese Raubmittel dürfen jedoch nicht
 zu häufig angewendet werden, weil dadurch ein zu grosser Reiz auf die Haut hervorgebracht
 werden würde.

VIII. Man vermaakt jeda een kind te laten, en een zo langer de vader is in
nietigen van de schoolen en de kinderen te laten, en de kinderen te laten.

VIII Man sammelte Sklar, wuchsen der Pflanze und wischen Abfandernungen glitzend
günstig gelblich war den Brinnen, durch die überaus große Kapseln der Pflanze, die oft
langstündig in Brandspit für den gelben

[illegible]

Und die jetzt in Europa wüthende Cholera war oft den Brande, und sehr den Angst zu
föhlen kommen und Arzneymittel vermanden. Sondern, in einem sehr heftigen
wirdet. Im Brande ist auch eine sehr rasche Gang, und so fort als sehr rasche
trotz falls ist es für Pflanz, im Leben mit einem sehr raschen, so kann zu werden, so
sehr oft die folgenden Wunden der Cholera abzugeben können. (Anf. der Mittel)

[illegible]

Wenn daher Kranken im Falle befiel, auf weisend der Krämpfe und Convulsionen, mit dem Finger und einem Messing-angarischen, auf mit massierten Fingern oder Fäusteln am spinnen fassen, klauen, zucken und drucke balagt.

Es ist ratsam, alle diese Sachen in Betracht zu ziehen, wenn die Cholera
zu dem Orte kommt. Man sollte mit vorsichtiger Aufmerksamkeit 5 Stk. in der

2) Feincharakteres Mannsalz, mit gemischtem braunem und Kaffee gemischt
 1 auf zum Einreiben mit Pfeffer zu gebrauchen

3) Bienen Honig mit Wein zu trinken

3) Kissen, ferner, als mehr für abtragen kann, einfach oder anatomisch. Ganz
hies

[illegible]

Den 11. Mars 1771.

11. Enkidness (strongly) often and somewhat often in the
and the influence of the spirit of the world, even in the
the influence of the spirit of the world, even in the
the influence of the spirit of the world, even in the

2) Eine Stellung der Aufstellung war notwendig für die Darstellung; ferner die Darstellung der Aufstellung und der Darstellung der Aufstellung.

2) Die Aufstellung der Aufstellung ist notwendig.

3) I am not sick, but in the last few days I have been
suffering from a cold, and my head is very sore. I am
not able to go to school, and I am very sorry for it.
I am not able to go to school, and I am very sorry for it.
I am not able to go to school, and I am very sorry for it.

Have need;
I thank thee much for thy prayers and
I thank thee again & again

[illegible]

Wt and how in his direction. may have been lost. But

CHOLERA MORBUS.

HAVING this moment received from a medical friend on the Continent some remarks on the cholera morbus, by Dr. Pohl, physician to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which, on account of their simplicity, cannot fail to be understood and appreciated by all classes of society, I consider it my duty, notwithstanding so much has been said on the subject, to make them known to my fellow-townsmen of Nottingham. And this I do because the rank which Dr. Pohl holds in his profession, and the prevalence of the cholera in the Russian capital, are sufficient grounds for us to regard any thing which he may state on the subject, as being the result of experience and talent.

The following remarks on the prevention of the cholera were addressed by Dr. Pohl to the Russian and German public, and are said to have produced the happiest effects; I trust, therefore, that a translation of them from the German language will not be uninteresting, and still less devoid of utility to all classes of society, but particularly to the poor, for they are most in want of the advice which they convey; and it is to be hoped that those amiable and benevolent persons who devote the short period of their sojourn in this nether world in doing what they can to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, will not omit, in the discharge of their truly Christian undertakings, to inculcate on the minds of the poor the necessity and propriety of attending to the following simple observations and instructions:—

As soon as the cholera makes its appearance in the town, every irregularity of living is to be avoided, for although this will not of itself produce the disease, yet it tends to render the body susceptible of the poison (whatever it be) engendering the disease.

1. Exposure to impure or foul air is to be guarded against. Impure air is often observed in cellars and close rooms, where the process of fermentation is allowed to be carried on.

The vapour of glowing coals in small rooms is particularly pernicious to the health, and may become a predisposing cause of cholera. Where many men or animals are collected together in a confined space, the atmosphere which they inhale is rendered injurious: such places are therefore to be shunned. Plants which give off fixed air, whilst undergoing decay, animal substances in a state of putrefaction, morasses, low stagnant waters, are to be avoided.

The cautious use of chloride of lime, for purifying the air of the room, is of considerable service: for this purpose use cloths dipped into solution of chloride of lime. Vinegar and fumigations of aromatic vegetables are also of use.

2. It is advisable, in order to avoid being attacked with the cholera, when it has reached this town, that the body, and particularly the abdomen, be kept warm with flannel or cloth. No part of the body should be in a compressed state, therefore tight handkerchiefs, tight stays, tight garters, narrow shoes and boots should not be suffered, for pressure of this kind has considerable effect in obstructing the free circulation of the blood.

3. Let all, but especially those who are but imperfectly clothed, avoid tarrying in the streets or in the fields late at night or very early in the morning.

4. Be cautious against taking immoderate quantities of food, even although it be of good quality. The most wholesome food is the fresh, but not too fat meat of young, or at least not old animals, and well prepared milk diet.

5. As common beverage, take water, to which is added a little white or red wine. At dinner, a small quantity of brandy is found to promote digestion. Well prepared beer, if it be not too strong, is not unwholesome to those who have been accustomed to take it.

6. At night, just before going to bed, take a cup or two of any hot infusion, either of camomile, melissa, mint, thyme, or the blossom of the linden tree. In the morning at "uprise," rub the abdomen well with eau-de-cologne or common brandy; or simple friction of the abdomen with brushes or flannel may be employed with great advantage.

But these should not all be used together, lest too great a stimulus be given to the skin.

7. Every sort of labour which may debilitate the body, as well as too much sleep, may render the body susceptible of that influence which is the cause of the cholera.

8. Avoid every thing which may cause the perspiration and other necessary evacuations to be suppressed suddenly; also those things which may promote perspiration and other evacuations in an immoderate degree, for both have been observed to give rise to the cholera in several individuals.

9. Emotions of the mind, such as fear, grief, care, fright, anger, &c. have been found to render persons predisposed to be attacked by cholera, and frequently these affections of the mind alone have given rise to the disease. On the other hand, cheerfulness, joy, and hope, joined with attention and observance of the above precautions, are the best preventives that have yet been devised against this formidable disease.

REMEDIES TO BE APPLIED ON THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE DISEASE.

The person who is afflicted with the cholera, on account of the delay which the despatch for a medical man necessarily occasions, frequently becomes in a hopeless state before medical aid can be procured. It is a matter of the greatest importance, therefore, that the diseased person and his friends be made acquainted with some common remedies which may be applied before the physician arrive. The following external remedies have great effect, and should be used without delay:—

1. Take three table spoonsful of capsicum, three table spoonsful of powdered mustard, four table spoonsful of salt; dissolve these in a pint of brandy, and add four table spoonsful of oil of turpentine, two table spoonsful of petroleum, four table spoonsful of spirits of ammonia, and five drams of camphor. This mixture is to be placed in a warm situation for three days, and during that period is to be frequently shaken.

When the person is affected with coldness also during the existence of cramps and convulsions, the body is to be rubbed well with the above mixture; friction with cloths, as well as hot bags of oats, &c. to the stomach, are also to be had recourse to.

It is advisable, therefore, when the cholera visits any town, that the people have these things in readiness.

2. Scrapings of horse-radish, mixed with common brandy and pepper, is also a powerful external stimulating application, and may be used for the same purpose and in the same way as the above mixture.

3. Baths, as hot as the patient can bear, are indispensable to the cure of the cholera.

The following are the internal remedies which should be used immediately:—

1. Bitter draughts, composed of infusion of aromatic herbs, are of considerable service in assisting the external applications in promoting the circulation of the blood, which in this disease is greatly impeded.

2. Against looseness of the bowels, which usually precedes the complaint, the following is the best remedy:— Take three tea-spoonsful of crumbs of soft bread, and one tea-spoonful of raw alum; let both be rubbed till they form a fine powder. Of this powder take a quarter or half a tea-spoonful in a small wine glass full of white wine, or peppermint water, or brandy, or infusion of horse-radish. If the looseness of the bowels is not stopped in less than an hour, the dose must be repeated till it produce the desired effect: usually three doses are required to be taken before the looseness is checked.

The patient often expresses a desire to be allowed to sleep, but he is on no account to have his wish in this respect, for sleep does not refresh him, but on the contrary *an indulgence in sleep is invariably fatal*.

The patient is to be kept, therefore, in a continued state of excitement, till the symptoms of the disease shall have abated, and the secretions become natural.

GEORGE COX, M.D.

Nottingham, Feb. 20, 1832.

The present volume is a collection of the most interesting and valuable papers of the late Mr. Homer Choeley, which were deposited in the Library of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, after his death. The papers are arranged in three volumes, and contain a great deal of information on the history and progress of the American Museum of Natural History, and on the various branches of natural history, including the history of the collection of the Museum, the history of the various departments, and the history of the various collections. The papers are written in a clear and concise style, and are of great value to the student of natural history.

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CHOIR

1364

Mr Donovan most respectfully begs leave to submit the inclosed Prospectus of an intended course of lectures to the Hon Secretary of the Board of Health; trusting that if it should be deemed in any manner worthy of the notice of the Council he will be pleased to make such communication upon the subject to the Board as the case may merit. The utmost expectation of the writer is that it may be found deserving the attention of the medical student, but to that extent he respectfully conceives it may be regarded as of some utility. Mr Donovan had undertaken in cooperation with the late Sir Joseph Banks a work of some extent upon matters entirely analogous and which has afforded some materials of moment for the intended lectures E. D. Hart the honour to be
Yours
D. D.

12th Jan^y 1832

Letter to W. Donnan
acknow: the receipt of his letter &
Prospectus.

A. M.

Mounts & Co.

Letter 13th Jan^y
P 272

1364

11 Jan^y 1832

W. E. Donnan.

Prospectus of
intended course
of Lectures on
the Cholera Morbus.

1832

Mr. Allen
L. Allen

5. 1832

No 45
Hadleigh, Suffolk, Octob: 17. 1832.

Dr. Drake forwards to the Secretary of the Central Board at Whitehall a List of the Members of the Board of Health which was this day re-constituted in the Town of Hadleigh by a public Meeting of the Rate-payers of the Parish, in accordance with the Statute of the 2^d year of his Majesty King William the Fourth, Chap: 10, for the prevention of Cholera.

The Rev: Hugh James Rose, Rector.

The Rev: A. C. J. Wallace.

Nathan Drake, M. D. Secretary.

W^m Mudd Esq^r.

John Growse Esq^r.

W^m Mudd Jun^r Esq^r.

Mr. Strutt.

Mr. Gray.

Cap^t. Howley.

Isaac Last Esq^r. Solicitor.

} Surgeons.

} Churchwardens.

Mr. Hudson
 Mr. Elsdon
 Mr. Marshall
 Mr. Ansell
 Mr. Joseph Rand

} Substantial Householders.

Mr. G. Gray.
 Mr. Caleb Simpson.
 Mr. Henry Fallows.
 Mr. John Hudson.

} Overseers.

Dr. Drake takes the opportunity
 of adding, that a case of Cholera, assuming all the
 appearances of the Asiatic species occurred in
 this place on Saturday last, the 13th inst., having
 commenced on the previous Thursday whilst the
 patient was travelling hither from London, and
 which terminated fatally yesterday morning.

P.S. The Dr. will be obliged by the necessary
 orders legalizing the Board, as soon as may be
 convenient.

It may be ~~no~~ requisite to state that there
 is, at present, no Magistrate resident in Hadley.

18th Oct

Your Order with Documents

Order
18th Oct

W

Stadleigh 17 Oct
Applicant J. C. C.
Stadleigh

Stoddard's 7/20/21

Cambridge
 H. Leachman
 Jan. 11

Dear Sir

I have laid before the Sanitary Board of Health the letter received from the Central Board respecting the necessity of laying the accounts before a body of endeavouring to obtain their sanction to a grant of the funds required, before an order can be made by the authority of the Privy Council.

The Sanitary Board request the

to express their regret that this
course should be deemed necessary,
on the ground that the summoning of
a vestry in this parish is not always
employed by the poor people of the
parish for purposes of excitement &
violent invective, & be therefore
are desirous of affording them as
few opportunities of so assembling
as possible. Added to this, it would
be necessary to issue a special

(18) 47

49

advice, which must be ready in 10
or 12 churches of chapels.

The accounts have now been
regularly passed by the Magistrates
in W. L. L. and if I should still
hear that it is indispensable
to call a meeting on the sub-
ject, where we anticipate a certainty
of refusal, directions shall be
given that a meeting shall be
forthwith summoned.

I shall thank you to send
the enclosed to Mr. Bacon, if

He will be in London, but if not
here, to return it to me at any
future time. I rest &c

Yr very faithful servt.
J. D. Dyer

Maclean Esq
Elk of Council Jan 14. 1838

Your letter, addressed to Mr Maclean has been
submitted to the Lords of the Council & I am directed to
acquaint you that, as Lambeth has furnished the only
exception to the rule laid down by the Lords of the
Council that a compulsory Order shall never be issued
till after a refusal by the Vestry to provide for the necessary
expenses, serious objections exist to extending that
anomaly & suffering the accounts to be finally
closed without submitting them at all, to the
parishioners in vestry assembled. It is considered
therefore that no time should be lost in convening
a Vestry in your parish.
I am &c

if R
etc.
r
ch

Lonheth Rectory
Jan. 30th

Sir

Having received a printed letter dated
Jan. 25 1832 from the Central Board of
Health, in which it is recommended to provide
without delay one or more houses for
the reception of Cholera patients; by which
various expenses will be unavoidably
incurred; I shall esteem it a favour
if you will inform me whether the

Board of Health have ascertained, from
communications with Government, whether
such charges can legally be defrayed
from the poor rate; or from what
source they are disposed to recom-
mend or advise that the expense
shd be provided for.

I have not yet laid your letter be-
fore the parish officers; but as I hear
that they are cautious, and not inpro-

party, of incurring any expense which will
 be liable to be questioned at a future
 time, I wish to be prepared with this
 information, before I recommend to
 them the adoption of the measures
 proposed. I have the honor
 to be, Sir, your very obedt servt
 J. D. O'Connell

Conferred with Dr. D. O'Connell
 personally

16 Feb
 Read with reference to the
 Bill now before Parliament
 of



2031

Lambeth Rectory
Feb. 27

Sir

I am requested by the Lambeth Board of Health to represent to his Majesty's Privy Council that several nuisances exist in this parish, which are deemed prejudicial to the health of

the inhabitants, such as open
sewers & drains, heaps of dung,
&c.; which it has not been found
practicable to abate or remove
by existing local powers.

I am requested therefore to
state that, if his Majesty's Privy
Council possess any summary
powers which can be put in

force for this purpose, they
are satisfied that much good
may be effected by enabling this
Board to put them into force
I have the honor to be
Sir Yr obedt Servt

G. S. S. S.
Chairman of the Board
of Health

To the Secretary of the
Central Board of Health
Min 7

2091
27.1.1887

